

approved entities in building that “last-mile” infrastructure to bring high-speed broadband directly to homes and businesses in areas that lack it.

Projects would have to be located in unserved areas—that is, areas where broadband is unavailable at speeds that meet the FCC standards. Focusing on those areas will direct support where it is most needed and will protect against overbuilding where infrastructure is already in place.

The Federal funding authorized in our bill would be matched through public-private partnerships between the broadband service provider and the State where they provide service. This means that States and their private sector partners will have “skin in the game” so that the projects will be well thought out and sustainable. This model will also incentivize existing service providers to extend their networks to rural areas and swiftly connect new households.

Third, the bill would require that projects be designed to be “future proof,” meaning that the infrastructure installed must be capable of delivering higher speeds as broadband accelerates in the future. We want these investments to serve rural Americans now and in the future without having to rebuild every time technology advances.

Our bill would also prioritize projects in States that have traditionally lagged behind the national average in terms of broadband subscribers and those that are at risk of falling further behind as broadband speeds increase.

Finally, the bill would provide grants for digital literacy and public awareness campaigns to encourage wider broadband adoption once access is available. Increasing broadband adoption will help drive down the cost of the service and make it more affordable for everyone.

Rural Americans need access to high-speed internet just as urban Americans do. In fact, one could argue they need it even more, especially during these times that can require remote work, education, and healthcare. The bill that Senator ROSEN and I are introducing today would help bridge this digital divide by funding “future proof” broadband where it is needed most and give a boost to job creation in rural America.

As the Presiding Officer well knows, businesses will not locate in areas that do not have this essential service, in many cases. I urge all of our colleagues to join in supporting this bill.

Thank you.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 71—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ALIENS CONVICTED OF DRUNK DRIVING OFFENSES QUALIFY AS A PUBLIC SAFETY THREAT FOR THE PURPOSES OF IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 71

Whereas Sarah Root of Council Bluffs, Iowa, died at the hands of a drunk driver who was not lawfully present in the United States;

Whereas the mission of the immigration enforcement process is to ensure the safety of our communities; and

Whereas drunk driving and aliens convicted of drunk driving are a threat to public safety of the United States, and to say otherwise is offensive to both the victims of drunk driving offenses and those who seek to enforce criminal statutes related to drunk driving: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that any guidance issued by the Department of Homeland Security or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement as it relates to immigration enforcement and removal of aliens should not deprioritize the removal of aliens convicted of—

- (1) drunk driving or otherwise driving under the influence; or
- (2) any crime which includes as an element an act of assault or violence.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 72—OPPOSING THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO IRAN WITHOUT ADDRESSING THE FULL SCOPE OF IRAN'S MALICIOUS ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM, BALLISTIC AND CRUISE MISSILE CAPABILITIES, WEAPONS PROLIFERATION, SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM, HOSTAGE-TAKING, GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, AND OTHER DESTABILIZING ACTIVITIES

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. SASSE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. THUNE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 72

Whereas the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (commonly referred to as the “JCPOA”), an agreement that was finalized by the administration of President Barack Obama and the governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation in July 2015, provided Iran permanent sanctions relief and access to more than

\$100,000,000,000 in return for temporary restrictive measures on Iran's nuclear program;

Whereas, under the JCPOA, restrictions on the number and types of centrifuges that Iran may manufacture, retain, test, and use, the number and types of enrichment facilities that Iran may construct, and the amount and level of enriched uranium and heavy water that Iran may stockpile, will expire;

Whereas multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions adopted between 2006 and 2010 required Iran to suspend all enrichment of uranium, but the JCPOA did not require Iran to cease its enrichment of uranium, a failure that is directly responsible for Iran's expanded enrichment activity today;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (in this preamble referred to as “UNSCR 2231”), adopted on July 20, 2015, called on Iran not to undertake any activity related to nuclear-capable ballistic missile activities for 8 years and imposed a 5-year ban on conventional arms transfers to and from Iran;

Whereas neither the JCPOA nor UNSCR 2231 adequately addressed the threat emanating from Iran's ballistic and cruise missile program or long-standing support for terrorism, and the sunset provisions applied to prohibitions in UNSCR 2231 and the JCPOA severely weakened their restrictions and inadvertently legitimized that program and support;

Whereas, based on the shortcomings of the JCPOA and UNSCR 2231, bipartisan majorities in both the Senate and the House of Representatives opposed the JCPOA and the sanctions relief for Iran contained in the agreement;

Whereas the sanctions relief contained in the JCPOA provided resources necessary for Iran to continue developing ballistic missiles and supporting terrorism;

Whereas the United States Government has designated Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (in this preamble referred to as the “IRGC”) as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)) and a specially designated global terrorist entity pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism);

Whereas, by a vote of 98-2 in the Senate and 419-3 in the House of Representatives, Congress required the imposition of terrorism-related sanctions against the IRGC as part of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9401 et seq.);

Whereas, on May 21, 2018, the United States Government outlined steps that the Government of Iran must take to normalize relations with the United States, including—

- (1) providing the International Atomic Energy Agency a full account of the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program and permanently and verifiably abandoning that program;
- (2) ceasing all enrichment and vowing never to pursue plutonium reprocessing;
- (3) providing the International Atomic Energy Agency with access to all sites throughout the entire country;
- (4) ending its development and proliferation of ballistic missiles;
- (5) releasing all United States citizens currently held hostage, as well as citizens of countries that are partners and allies of the United States;
- (6) ending support for terrorist groups, including Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad;